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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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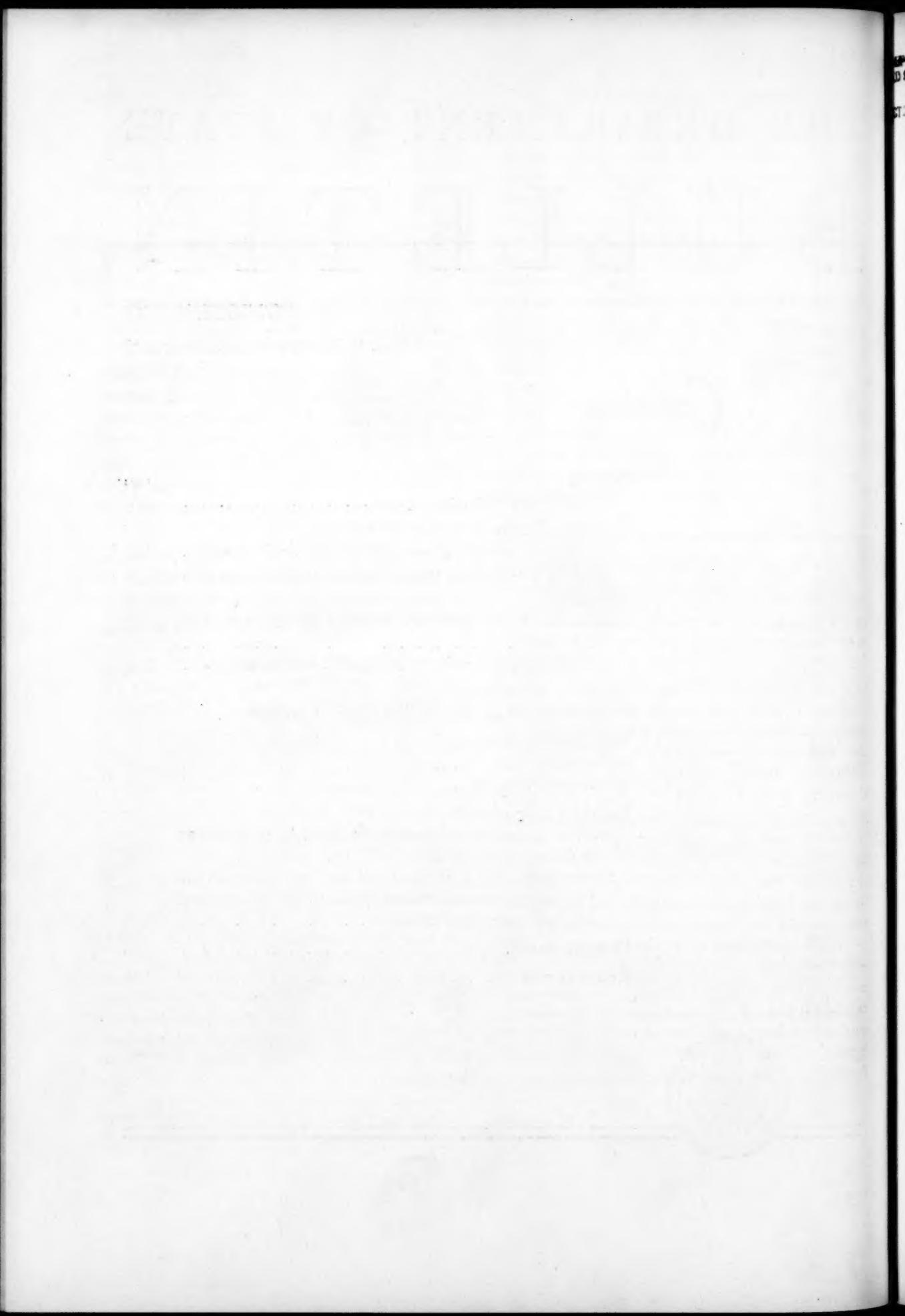
OCTOBER 4, 1941

VOL. V, No. 119—PUBLICATION 1645

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Europe

POLISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

[Released to the press September 30]

The text of a letter from the Ambassador of Poland, Mr. Jan Ciechanowski, to the Secretary of State, follows:

"SEPTEMBER 29th, 1941.

"DEAR MR. SECRETARY,

"I know how interested you are in the development of the efforts of the Polish Government relating to the formation of the Polish Army units in Soviet Russia, as well as in that of Polish-Soviet relations in general on the basis of the agreement signed in London on July 30, 1941, between Poland and the U.S.S.R. by virtue of which normal relations have been renewed between the two countries.

"I am very glad to be able to tell you on the basis of information I just received from London that the enthusiasm of the Poles in Russia actively to resume the fight against Hitlerite Germany is so great, that the Polish Army in Russia will be virtually an army of volunteers. Great numbers of Poles of military age apply daily demanding to be enrolled immediately in the Polish Forces, thus swelling the ranks of units which are being formed from our regular soldiers who had been interned in Russia.

"The Polish Government is confident that it will be able to put in the field very shortly an army of well over 100,000 men, provided they can be supplied with the necessary material and equipment from Great Britain and the United States. I hear that two divisions are already formed and the third is nearing completion.

"What will interest you especially, I am sure, is that the U.S.S.R. has granted to our Armed Forces full rights of an independent National Polish Army, giving it likewise the right of opening its own schools, full cultural freedom and freedom of worship for both Christians and Jews. We have already got our own Catholic military chaplains.

"Generally speaking, as matters now stand, the Soviet Government is loyally fulfilling all its engagements. The Polish deportees have now obtained their freedom and it is gratifying to note that of the estimated number of one million and a half of Poles at present in Russia, those who are physically able and who are not of military age, are anxious to do their share in all kinds of war work in factories and on farms for the common effort. A special Polish Committee has been set up to enable them to do so.

"Perhaps the most heartening fact is that a Polish Catholic church is about to be opened in Moscow, as well as a synagogue for Polish Jews, and that the Polish communities in Russia have been allowed by the Soviet Government to institute places of worship and have been given full freedom in this field.

"One of the great difficulties is the lack of warm garments and warm underwear, footwear, as well as of medical supplies among the Poles in Russia. Men's clothing is most needed, there being a majority of men among the Polish deportees.

"In view of the very kind interest which the President has so graciously shown in all matters relating to Poland and the Polish people, I should regard it as a great favor if you would kindly see your way to convey this information to the President.

"Please accept [etc.]

J. CIECHANOWSKI"

[Released to the press by the White House October 2]

Because of the varied and conflicting "interpretations" of the remarks made by the President in answer to a newspaperman's inquiry at the press conference last Tuesday [September 30], the verbatim transcription of the stenographic records of that conference is hereby released and permission given for its direct quotation.

This action is taken because of some misquotations which have appeared.

Since the Soviet Constitution declares that freedom of religion is granted, it is hoped that in the light of the report of the Polish Ambassador an entering wedge for the practice of complete freedom of religion is definitely on its way.

Question: Mr. President, the State Department got out a letter from the Polish Ambassador today, showing that the Russians are going to allow the Poles to have their own churches.

The President: I have just got it—the mimeographed State Department letter—but I also got it from another source this morning.

Question: Would you care to make any comment on it?

The President: No. It speaks for itself.

Question: (interposing) Mr. President—

The President: (continuing) As I think I suggested a week or two ago, some of you might find it useful to read Article 124 of the Constitution of Russia.

Question: What does that say, Mr. President?

The President: Well, I haven't learned it by heart sufficiently to quote—I might be off a little bit, but anyway: Freedom of conscience—

Question: (interposing) Would you say—

The President: (continuing) Freedom of religion. Freedom equally to use propaganda against religion, which is essentially what is the rule in this country; only, we don't put it quite the same way.

For instance, you might go out tomorrow—to the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue, down below the Press Club—and stand on a soapbox and preach Christianity, and nobody would stop you; and then, if it got into your head, perhaps the next day preach against religion of all kinds, and nobody would stop you.

National Defense

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS

[Released to the press October 3]

The regulations governing the international traffic in arms, promulgated on November 6, 1939, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of State by the provisions of section 12 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, were amended by the Secretary of State on October 2, 1941, in the following respects:

Paragraph (9)¹ has been amended to read as follows:

"Persons who are not engaged in the business of exporting or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war, but who, either for their own personal use or as forwarding agents for

¹ References are to paragraphs as set forth in the pamphlet *International Traffic in Arms* (7th ed.).

persons who are engaged in this business, or, in exceptional circumstances, in other capacities, may make or receive occasional shipments of such articles, will not be considered as exporters or importers of arms, ammunition, and implements of war within the meaning of section 12 of the joint resolution. Licenses for such shipments must, however, be obtained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (24) below."

Paragraph (13) has been amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary of State will issue export licenses to all registered applicants who have duly filled out an application for license, unless the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war for which a license is applied for would be in violation of a law of the United States or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, provided, however, that export licenses shall not be issued in any case when it shall have been determined by the Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board, under the direction of the President, in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and Executive Order 8900 of September 15, 1941, that the proposed shipment would be contrary to the interest of the national defense."

Paragraph (14) has been amended to read as follows:

"Export and import licenses are not transferable and are subject to revocation without notice. If not revoked, licenses are valid for 1 year from the date of issuance, and shipments thereunder may be made through any port of exit or entry in the United States. The naming of the proposed port of exit under paragraph (3) of the application for export license or the proposed port of entry under paragraph (3) of the application for import license does not preclude shipment through another port if the arrangements made by the exporter or im-

porter are altered subsequent to the issuance of the license."

Paragraph (23) has been rescinded.

Paragraph (27) has been amended to read as follows:

"Arms and ammunition which enter or leave the United States on the person of an individual or in his baggage, and which are intended exclusively for the personal use of that individual for sporting or scientific purposes or for personal protection, will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 12 of the joint resolution. The individual on whose person or in whose baggage the arms or ammunition or both are being carried must, however, declare the arms or ammunition or both to the collector of customs at the port of exit or entry and, before exit from the United States or entry into the United States is made, establish to the satisfaction of the collector that the arms or ammunition or both are in fact intended exclusively for the personal use of the individual in question for sporting or scientific purposes or for personal protection. No more than three arms and no more than 500 cartridges shall in any case be carried from or into the United States by an individual under the provisions of this paragraph without an export or import license having been obtained."

Paragraph (28) has been amended to read as follows:

"Arms, ammunition, and implements of war intended for the official use of or consumption by an agent or agency of the Government of the United States, or which are to be used or consumed under the direction of such agent or agency of the Government, may be exported or imported without license when consigned to an agent or agency of the Government in the case of imports and when consigned by an agent or agency of the Government in the case of exports."

MONTHLY STATISTICS ON TRAFFIC IN ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

[Released to the press September 30]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1941 up to and including the month of August:

Category	Export licenses issued	
	August 1941	8 months ending August 31, 1941
I	(1) \$1,620,967.36	\$29,231,811.06
	(2) 5,105,160.34	39,919,144.33
	(3) 5,484,082.00	43,949,303.70
	(4) 9,807,179.97	159,271,577.72
	(5) 139,828.05	8,348,475.73
	(6) 33,939,957.70	111,318,280.45
II	266,700.00	6,621,447.92
	55,391,930.00	529,088,106.44
III	(1) 12,841.50	255,661.93
	(2) 346,765.05	2,816,080.39
IV	(1) 356,580.79	4,241,859.74
	(2) 899,901.34	7,228,914.12
V	(1) 16,184,308.15	78,448,681.06
	(2) 123,885,885.49	256,156,052.35
VI	(1) 45,106.00	45,106.00
	(2) 62,980.00	72,965.50
VII	(1) 7,408,177.00	33,478,273.68
	(2) 254,028.00	5,726,396.53
Total	261,212,468.74	1,316,218,138.65

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year

1941 up to and including the month of August under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Category	Actual exports	
	August 1941	8 months ending August 31, 1941
I	(1) \$307,115.89	\$2,707,003.04
	(2) 2,638,470.75	16,702,222.51
	(3) 2,420,392.00	14,731,199.20
	(4) 21,787,450.11	64,672,363.62
	(5) 907,530.00	12,042,034.00
	(6) 6,366,200.00	20,704,746.00
II	106,500.00	1,591,007.00
	27,660,448.28	215,783,478.32
III	(1) 70,174.00	361,621.24
	(2) 402,762.10	2,333,291.36
IV	(1) 294,022.09	2,992,382.94
	(2) 341,973.78	8,604,490.06
V	(1) 1,870,492.26	17,038,701.32
	(2) 5,327,149.00	59,119,063.76
VI	(1) 2,031.00	9,801.75
	(2) 3,882,191.16	15,364,341.49
VII	(1) 880,824.00	3,853,194.49
	Total	75,355,726.42 458,700,942.10

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates by category subdivision the value of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of August 1941:

Category	Value	Total
I	(1) \$937.80	
	(2) 21,205.00	
	(3) 142,332.00	
	(4) 347,870.50	
	(5) 15,031.20	
	III (2) 1,023.00	\$762,499.50
V	(1) 10,000.00	
	(2) 170.00	
VII	(3) 4,030.00	
	(1) 24,600.00	
	(2) 195,300.00	

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CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENT OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 12, 1941, pages 33-35].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitro-glycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitro-benzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_2\text{Cl}$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during August 1941, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
20.....	(1).....	\$891.75	
	(2).....	186.00	
	(3).....	4,010.00	\$27,696.73
	(5).....	22,608.98	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during August 1941 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$1,156.00	
(2).....	35.00	
(3).....	6,115.00	\$30,608.00
(5).....	13,392.00	

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of August 1941 authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co. Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Ungar y Compania. Establecimientos Mexicanos Colliere, S.A.	Argentina Mexico.....	730 60	\$67.50 15.60
The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Luts, Ferrando e Companhia.	Brazil.....	20	0.50

General

REMARKS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

[Released to the press October 2]

The Secretary of State made the following remarks at his press conference on October 2, 1941 in responding to the good wishes of the correspondents on the occasion of his seventieth birthday:

"I cannot attempt to express the gratitude that I feel for this manifestation of your courtesy and for your unusual kindness. I have been in the Government service, either Federal or State, almost continuously for 49 years and I have never been associated with a more agreeable group than the members of the press who have worked with me here in rendering service to our country.

"During that time, vast changes have occurred in our country and in the world. There have been periods when we have looked forward with hope to brighter conditions. There have been other periods when all ahead was darkness. I have had the satisfaction during my long association with the Government service to have been somewhat within the so-called inner councils of the Government most of the time.

"One of the most important lessons that has occurred to me out of this long contact and experience has been that statesmen and peoples everywhere must recognize the strong responsibility which liberty imposes on those who enjoy it. They must stand for stable government, for the intelligent and unselfish application of those ideas and practices which make for peace, stability, and social advancement. They must have an equally strong determination to avoid the pursuit of one-sided, artificial, self-defeating ideas and practices in national and international affairs. This requires sacrifice. This terrific responsibility is not realized today either here or anywhere as it should and must be recognized.

"Today we are living through a dark period. It is in times like this that each of us needs desperately to hold fast to the faith that is in us, a faith in the destiny of free men and the supreme worth of Christian morality. With that faith, we shall gladly meet the sacrifices demanded of us by the harshness of these days. With that faith, we cannot lose hope that the lesson which so many of us have learned as I have learned it, will be learned by all.

"I am convinced that you here who have shown during our long association such a fine spirit of good fellowship and comradeship will ever adhere more strongly to that faith which is in you, that belief in the destiny of free men everywhere. If all could cling to this belief as you gentlemen here have done, I believe that there would be a wholehearted disposition to make the sacrifices that devolve on those who love freedom."

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press September 29]

A tabulation of contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939 through August 1941, is shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 3(a) of the act of May 1, 1937 as made effective by the President's proclamations of September 5, 8, and 10, 1939, and section 8 of the act of

November 4, 1939 as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date, has been released by the Department of State in mimeographed form and may be obtained from the Department upon request (press release of September 29, 1941, 55 pp.).

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxembourg; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Hungary; and Bulgaria) or for the relief of refugees driven out of these countries by the present war.

Cultural Relations

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

[Released to the press by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs October 3]

Public-health directors from the American republics have been invited to attend the annual conference of the American Public Health Association at Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 14-17, 1941, as guests of the United States Government.

Heads of the national departments of public health or their representatives from all 20 of the other American republics have indicated they will attend the conference. Their attendance at the conference was made possible through the cooperation of the Department of State, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

At the conclusion of the conference at Atlantic City, the visiting health officials will be taken, after a visit to Washington, on a tour of United States public-health and medical institutions by members of the American Public Health Association and representatives of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The group will attend the Southern

Medical Association meeting in St. Louis, Mo., November 8, and probably other similar meetings.

The following persons have indicated acceptance of the invitation to visit this country:

Argentina

Dr. Hugo D'Amato, Secretary of the National Department of Health

Bolivia

Dr. A. Ibáñez Benavente, Minister of Public Health

Brazil

Dr. J. Barros Barreto, Director General of Public Health

Chile

Dr. Salvador Allende, Minister of Health and Social Welfare

Dr. Alejandro Flores, Adviser to the Minister of Health and Social Welfare

Colombia

Dr. Roberto Franco, Counselor of the Colombian Embassy in Washington

Dr. J. A. Montoya, Member of the National Institute of Health, Bogotá

Costa Rica

Dr. Mario Luján, Secretary of Public Health and Social Welfare

Cuba

Dr. Domingo Ramos, Minister of National Defense
 Dr. Sergio García-Marruz, Minister of Public Health

Dominican Republic

Dr. Wenceslao Medrano, Minister of Health and Social Welfare

Ecuador

Dr. J. A. Montalván, Assistant Director of Health
El Salvador

Dr. Victor Sutter, National Director of Health

Guatemala

Dr. C. Estévez, Director General of Public Health

Haiti

Dr. Rulx León, former Under Secretary of Public Health

Honduras

Dr. P. Ordóñez Díaz, National Director of Public Health

Mexico

Dr. Mario Quiñones, Secretary of the Department of Health

Dr. A. de la Garca Brito, Director of the School of Public Health

Nicaragua

Dr. L. M. Debayle, National Director of Public Health

Panama

Dr. Carlos Brin, Ambassador of Panama in the United States

Paraguay

Dr. Raúl Peña, Director of Public Health

Peru

Dr. J. M. Estrella Ruiz, Director of Public Health

Uruguay

Dr. J. C. Mussio Fournier, Minister of Public Health

Venezuela

Dr. A. Castillo Plaza, Director of Public Health

The Foreign Service

PROMOTIONS

Nominations for promotion in the Foreign Service of the officers listed on pages 224 and 225 of the *Bulletin* of September 20, 1941, were confirmed by the Senate on September 29.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 4]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 27, 1941:

CAREER OFFICERS

Thomas D. Bowman, of Smithville, Mo., who has been serving as Consul General at Rome, Italy, has been assigned as Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

James E. McKenna, of Boston, Mass., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Mexico.

Harry E. Carlson, of Joliet, Ill., who has been serving as Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Helsinki, Finland, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edwin Schoenrich, of Baltimore, Md., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Paul C. Hutton, of Goldsboro, N. C., Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Carmel Offie, of Portage, Pa., who is under assignment as Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy near the Governments of Poland and Belgium, and Third Secretary of Legation near the Governments of Norway, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia now established in London, England.

Norris S. Haselton, of West Orange, N. J., Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been designated Secretary to the Commissioner of the United States of America at New Delhi, India.

Lampton Berry, of Columbia, Miss., Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, has been designated Secretary to the Commissioner of the United States of America at New Delhi, India.

Myles Standish, of New York, N. Y., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Karachi, India.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Ralph W. Johns, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., has been appointed Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Paul H. Demille, of El Paso, Tex., Vice Consul at Victoria, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Regina, Canada.

Eugene H. Johnson, of Black River Falls, Wis., Vice Consul at Regina, Canada, has been appointed Vice Consul at Victoria, Canada.

John L. Calnan, of Worcester, Mass., who has been serving as Vice Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

HEALTH

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO STATISTICS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Egypt

By a note dated September 25, 1941 the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the Egyptian Government, in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Protocol of Signature to the International Agreement Relating to Statistics of Causes of Death signed at London on June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series 80), has notified the British Government of the extension of the agreement to the following districts:

<i>Health Inspectorate</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Province</i>
Biltan	Tukh	Qalyubiya
El Sirw	Fariskur	Daqahliya
Gabaris	Ityia el Barud	Beheira
Sahel Selim	El Badari	Asyut

The notification further states that the Health Inspectorate at El Kurdi, El Manzala District, Daqahliya Province, has been transferred to Mit Asim, Dikirnic District in the same Province.

SOVEREIGNTY

ACT OF HABANA AND THE CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Colombia

The American Ambassador to Colombia reported in a despatch dated September 12, 1941 that the *Diario Oficial* for September 4, 1941 published Law No. 20 of August 30, 1941 whereby the Government of Colombia approves the Act of Habana and the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, July 30, 1940.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina Renewing the Agreement of June 29, 1940—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed May 23 and June 3, 1941; effective June 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 211. Publication 1636. 2 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

Export Control Schedule No. 21 [including, effective October 1, 1941, the forms, conversions, and derivatives of paper (Proclamation 2506)]. 6 *Federal Register* 5006.